The Colonist.

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THE ISLANDS' CANDIDATE.

The Islands district in British Columbia is perhaps as little influenced by the opinion of the capital as any district in British Columbia. It leads a life a good deal apart and has opinions of its own which it is by no means backward in expressing. It has let the world know amongst other things that it does not want too many lawyers in the House of Representatives; that it considers that every district should be represented by a resident in that district, and that it is just as well that the man who represents a district should not only be a resident but should be himself engaged and interested in the particular industry which employs most of his constituents. For these reasons the Islands sent to the local House for many years Mr. Booth, who lived in the Islands and spent his life as an Island farmer. The good service their late member did for the Islands and the high esteem in which he was held, proved the wisdom of the Islanders' opinions. And the Islanders, like their forefathers at home, are slow to change their opinions. They are natural Conservatives. Today they are bent upon returning another Mr. Booth in the person of Mr. H. W. Bulloch of Salt Spring. Like Mr. Booth, Mr. Bulloch is a bona fide farmer, who has spent his whole life in the Islands. As a farmer he has been nominated for his high position by his own neighbors rather than by any clique of politicians. He is the farmers' choice, and as such in a farming community must win. That Salt Spring, the greatest of all our Islands, or that the farming interest the greatest of all our interests, should allow their Member to be beaten by a railroad man from the Mainland, whose only Island crop was one of voting corpses at Galliano, is incredible. It is just possible that on the platform Mr. Patterson may have the best of Mr. Bulloch. Luckily for Bulloch his deeds speak for him and his neighbors know what he has done and to them that is more important than what he has said. For the information of those who have not met Mr. Bulloch personally, and their number now is very small indeed, it may be said that Mr. Bulloch is the son of the late Rev. G. M. Bulloch, Fellow of St. John's, Oxford, who was for many years vicar of St. Giles, Oxford. In 1894 Mr. Bulloch came to Salt Spring to practice that farming which he had spent his younger days in learning in the old country. Having settled in Salt Spring on a four hundred-acre farm, Mr. Bulloch built himself a house, which has been the scene of many of the pleasantest dances of the district, and planted an orchard of a thousand trees, which has already made itself a name as a prize-winner at Victoria and other local shows. As vice-president of the Islands' Agricultural Association, and president of the Creamery Association, which he was largely instrumental in founding, Mr. Bulloch has shown his willingness to help in local affairs, and the position he holds in these two institutions prove the esteem and confidence reposed in their future member by his nearest neighbors. If those who know him best, think most highly of him, the general Island public interested in farming, cannot go far wrong in voting for an Island farmer whom his neighbors trust.

A RIVAL'S PRAISE.

There is probably no more agreeable criticism than that of a stranger who, blaming his own people, holds us up as model examples of the way things ought to be done. This gratifying form of praise was indulged in the other day by the Detroit Tribune—by no means an ardent lover of Canada—in a severe lecture to American farmers. In view of the soreness felt in Canada over the Dominion Immigration Commissioner's recent harsh and unjustifiable strictures on Canadian dairy products, an extract from the Detroit Tribune's remarks is worth quoting, as showing the high opinion held by an avowed commercial foe as to Canada's merits in that particular industry. The Tribune says: "During the last fiscal year ending June 30th, Canada exported $31,000,000 worth of dairy products. Of this amount $24,712,943 was in cheese and the balance in butter. On this side of the border we are accustomed to consider wheat the leading export of Canada, but the wheat export during that same period was only $22,566,703, or less than the cheese alone. England consumes 285,000 tons of butter annually. She secures 85,000 tons from Great Britain and Ireland; 13,238 tons from Canada, 22,000 tons from Russia, 10,000 tons from Australasia, and the remaining 170,000 tons from wherever she can get it. If the American farmers were as well organized as are the Canadian dairymen, they would know how to make a better bid for this and other dairy trade abroad. They must learn to make butter to suit other tastes than their own. They must learn to put their product in packages that will keep it, and that will have an attractive appearance." The last two sentences contain sound advice for the Canadian dairyman as well as for the American. A strict observance of the matters therein referred to will do more than many columns of print to off-set any detriment to our trade caused by the remarks of Mr. T. M. Preston. But it is none the less a very gratifying thing to the Canadian dairyman to read this admission of inferiority, coming, after careful figuring on Canada's position in the dairy markets of the old world, from a people who lay claim, in practically all things, to superiority over every other nation on earth. Canadian merit in this particular line must be high indeed to extort such a confession from Uncle Sam. But this reluctant praise, sweet though it is, should not make our dairymen fold their hands and give themselves up to a rapturous contemplation of their own perfections. Rather should it stimulate them to yet greater efforts, both in maintaining the high quality of their product and in retaining what they have already got in the way of foreign trade, and to reach out vigorously and secure a good-sized section, if not all, of that 170,000 tons needed in the British market and which the Tribune says, are now being secured by Great Britain wherever she can manage to pick them up.

Mr. John E. Ewart, K. C., of Winnipeg, has provided the public with an entirely new set of sensations. The occasion was the recent elevation of Judge Perdue to the Manitoba bench. On such occasions the felicitations offered to the new legal dignitary by his erstwhile colleagues are ordinarily of a more or less formal and perfunctory nature. Mr. Ewart, however, seems to have felt that he had something special to say, and that the time was most appropriate for saying it. He accordingly expressed his views in what may fairly be called a pointed manner. He even went so far as to institute comparisons between the judiciary of Manitoba and that of Ontario, very much to the disadvantage of the latter. He regretted the fact that the Ontario judiciary is not held in the high repute, which is its right, by the people; and pointed out the causes which, in his judgment, had conduced to this deplorable state of affairs. If it was right for judges, he said, to accept favors from railway companies and from governments in power, in free passes and special commissions, as in the Gamey and Treadgold investigations, why should they not also accept gifts from private companies or commissions from financial corporations. It need hardly be said that this unpleasing frankness on the part of Mr. Ewart brought the Liberal press of Ontario upon his head in a solid mass. They said these sticklers for prerogative that his plain-speaking was "cheeky, brazen and impudent." Oddly enough it does not appear to have occurred to these journals to question the truth of the Manitoba lawyer's statements, or the correctness of his deductions; they seem to have simply objected to his referring to the matter at all. Which, under the notorious circumstances, is perhaps scarcely wonderful. Opinions in Ontario, however, seem to be divided on this point. The Toronto Telegram says, sorrowfully: "There is no danger that a judge on a bench in this province will ever hear an Ontario lawyer speak as J. S. Ewart, K. C., spoke to Hon. Justice Perdue at Winnipeg. It is an honor to the Manitoba bar that it numbers among its members a lawyer who has the power to think on public questions and the courage to speak his thoughts in open court." Again, the Hamilton Spectator observes: "We think that Mr. Ewart's remarks were well-timed and well-placed. We also have an idea that the great majority of the people of this province are of the same opinion. The people of Canada desire to have a judiciary of which they may be justly proud; a judiciary entirely above suspicion. It is not sufficient that the judges are what they ought to be; it is necessary that the people should be satisfied that this is so. Without this satisfaction in the minds of the people there is grave danger that the dignity of the Canadian bench will depart and a new order of things appear that will not be in the best interests of this country." With these remarks we think the people of the Dominion will heartily concur. If there is one thing that instantly attracts the notice and respect of the visitor to Canada from the United States, it is the high and unblemished character, the sterling probity and unflinching devotion to duty which has always characterized the Canadian judiciary. To that which this high ideal of duty represents we owe that respect for law and order which, over all the American continent, is found in Canada alone. It were a pity to allow this bright fame to be tarnished by becoming the tool and plaything of degraded and inferior politicians. Yet the fact that Judge Perdue, so far from resenting Mr. Ewart's address as an infringement of the dignity of the bench, took his statements with consideration and referred to their subject-matter as something of common knowledge, gives a very distinct, if indirect, warning that Mr. Ewart neither magnified nor distorted facts in his outspoken remarks, and that a very grave danger really threatens what has been hitherto one of the brightest ornaments of Canadian national life. Judge Perdue said: "I agree that a judge should avoid, as far as possible, being involved in an enquiry or any commission which would mix him up in any political controversy, and that he should not accept from any person or corporation that may possibly at some time be a suitor before him, any favor or consideration which might have the appearance of influencing his mind."

The political difficulties in Esquimalt are happily arranged. The electors of the district, of whom a great majority are in favor of Mr. Pooley, have so declared in no uncertain terms and with most flattering evidences of the esteem in which he is held in the district. He has been endorsed as the Liberal-Conservative candidate in the forthcoming election. Mr. Higgins declares that the fact that he received only two votes out of a total present at the convention of one hundred and twenty-one, was due to the fact that he refused to abide by the decision of the convention; that if he had agreed to decide by the decision of the convention he would have received a much larger vote. Possibly so. We are unwilling to believe that any man would possess such over-weening self-conceit as to introduce himself as a candidate for representative honors who could only receive two out of one hundred and twenty-one votes. At the same time, we are bound to acknowledge that the reason Mr. Higgins had for not submitting himself to the decision of the convention was that he knew himself to be in a hopeless minority of the electors present. His excuse that the meeting was not representative of the Esquimalt district was a mere excuse. Everybody knows that the meeting was thoroughly representative, and nobody knows it more thoroughly than Mr. Higgins himself, as is proved by the fact that it has decided him not to submit his name to the electors at all. Very different from the attitude of Mr. Higgins was that of Mr. Croft. When it was made plain that Mr. Pooley was the choice of the Liberal-Conservative electors of Esquimalt, Mr. Croft bowed loyally to their decision and at once agreed to support Mr. Pooley. Mr. Higgins is not supporting Mr. Pooley. Far otherwise. Having been tossed from Victoria into Esquimalt, he has been hurled back into Victoria to devise as much mischief for the Liberal-Conservative party as is in his mind, and to accomplish as much as is in his power, which is fortunately very little.

The Belleville (Ont.) Intelligencer takes occasion to stand up for journalism by administering a sharp rebuke to that class—numerous in every community—who are always taking exception to what the newspapers have to say about them. There is a certain grim menace, not altogether devoid of humor to the man behind the scenes, about the following remarks of the Intelligencer: "As a matter of fact, the man who gets mad at what the newspapers say in the way of news about him is generally just the man who should return thanks three times a day for the things the newspapers know about him and do not print. There is not a man in ten that the newspaper man could not print something about that he does not want the world to know. The idea is to be thankful for what the newspaper knows and does not tell." All of which is very true, and may well be taken to heart by some of the chronic grumblers. One often hears people say: "Oh, those wretched newspapers get hold of everything nowadays"; but it is a solemn fact that there is an amount of discreet reticence practised in every newspaper office which would considerably astonish the public were the extent and nature of it known.

THE FIRST BLOW.

Quite as interesting as the campaign which the Conservative and Liberal parties are waging against each other, is the campaign being hotly fought within the boundaries of the Liberal camp itself on the question of the leadership. It is easy for any Liberal candidate to say that he will support the leader chosen by the elected members, whoever he may be. A declaration like that would not deceive a child, because the candidate himself is to have a share in the choice if he is elected. The pertinent issue is not whether he will follow the choice of the party, but how his influence in choosing is to be exerted. The declaration that candidates, if elected, will follow the choice of the party is for public and platform consumption only. Every one of them is privately pledged one way or the other, for Joseph Martin or against him, and we would not put it beyond some of them that they are pledged both ways. The first gun in this campaign has been fired by Mr. J. A. Macdonald, the Liberal candidate in Rossland. He has repudiated Mr. Joseph Martin as a leadership possibility. He recognizes Mr. Martin's ability, shares to a large extent in his ideas and opinions, but is unwilling to recognize him as a leader. As that is the only capacity in which Mr. Martin's friends desire his recognition, the attitude of Mr. Macdonald will be most unsatisfactory to them. Mr. Macdonald is at least fair and above board upon the question. He can afford to be, because in Rossland, Mr. Martin's leadership is not a burning question, and Mr. Macdonald's repudiation of him will not cost him a great many votes. It is entirely different in Victoria and Vancouver where Mr. Martin's strength among the people mainly lies. We venture to say that there is not a Liberal candidate in Victoria who dare openly declare himself upon this subject. The candidates make themselves understood by nods and winks incomprehensible save to the initiated. In the Victoria convention our impression is that the Martinite wing was smitten hip and thigh, routed horse, foot, guns and artillery. Perhaps ambuscaded would be a better term than routed, ambuscaded and massacred. We observed that two of the candidates received practically the unanimous vote of the convention. Are they for Martin as leader or against him? The funny thing about it is that this is a question which the Martinites answer in one way and the anti-Martinites in a directly opposite way. While these two candidates themselves as yet say nothing. It is perhaps allowable for an outsider to give an opinion on this delicate subject. We believe those two candidates to be in their secret souls absolutely and unequivocally against the leadership of Mr. Joseph Martin. We have our reasons for that belief, consisting in a number of converging probabilities visible in their affiliations, records and characters. If de are wrong in our opinion, it is a very easy matter for these two gentlemen to correct us. We do not wish to do them any injustice and are open to correction. But where men do not declare themselves upon an important point, they cannot blame others from making up their minds by independent observation as to the actual position they occupy. At the same time, we do not think the Martinites themselves share our opinion. We are inclined to think they can count upon these two gentlemen. Else why the unanimous vote in the convention? Now please understand we do not accuse these gentlemen of leading a section of their party to believe they meant to do one thing when they really intended to do another. No one has ever attached such a reputation to Mr. Cameron, and as for Mr. Drury, he has been for some time in contentious politics, and we are willing to allow that it is the malice of political opposition which gives that casuistical character to both his speech and his silence. If he walks warily, that is only prudence in such a bear garden as the Liberal party. The other two candidates are presumably anti-Martin, and we doubt very much whether the Martinites in Victoria have the slightest intention of voting for Mr. McNiven in particular. If our inferences are correct, it is evident that the Liberal ticket in Victoria introduces quite as serious a complication into the Liberal party as the Liberal ticket in Vancouver. It is, however, a complication of a different order, but renders the hope of a coherent Liberal party more remote than ever. Poor Joseph Martin! We are afraid he is in the toils of the Philistines, and is being brought out to make a holiday in Gaza. It is, however, exceedingly dangerous to play with a bound Samson, and the Liberal party had better get through their fooling with him before his hair grows again. To change the historical period, and to cull from two ages of Roman history, we have a lean and hungry Cassius from Kamloops and a bearded Cincinnatus from Delta, not to mention others, who left the conclave at Vancouver to conspire measures against a Caesar who has grown too great. And we have a lively picture of Mr. Joseph Martin after the election, expiring at the feet of Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, murmuring in classic phrase "et tu Brute." There is one thing that all these gentlemen of the Liberal party, of that fortuitous concatenation of unrelated units which calls itself the Liberal party, in the display of their hardly concealed mutual animosities forget, namely, that before they can indulge them with impunity they must be elected to the legislature. But if they forget that now they will remember it after the third day of October. We have too high an opinion of the electors of British Columbia to believe that they will vote for such a motley crowd as the Liberals have put in the field, men without an idea or sympathy in common, many of whom could not and would not appear on the same platform as others with whom they hope to sit cheek by jowl in the legislature, and who would use a victory if they secured one only to annihilate their colleagues and disrupt the country until by common consent they were outlawed from politics and made an end of.

BRITISH SENTIMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

The opponents of Mr. Chamberlain's inter-imperial trade preference scheme have frequently published reports in that section of the Old Country press which endorses their views, to the effect that the Australian colonies want nothing to do with the Colonial Secretary's plan. These reports have been eagerly seized upon by the agents of the Associated Press and, greatly magnified and distorted, have been despatched to this side of the water to convince the people of Canada that they stand alone in their admiration for Mr. Chamberlain's imperial idea. This may be pardoned to the Americans, in view of the irretrievable destruction of their much-vaunted commerce which will be the inevitable result of preferential trade between Great Britain and her colonies; but one does not so easily forgive the anti-Chamberlain papers at home for misrepresenting—to gain political ends—the attitude of the Australian commonwealth. That they have misrepresented it, a despatch from London last week by the Canadian Associated Press—a despatch most carefully ignored by the New York A. P.—bears plain evidence as follows: "London, September 10th. During the budget debate in the House of Representatives at Melbourne, the capital of the Australian commonwealth, the leader of the Opposition denounced the ministerial policy of retaining the present duties against Great Britain, and suggested that the tariff be unconditionally reduced 50 per cent in favor of British goods, Britain not being asked to make any return." This despatch may be fairly taken as giving a just indication of the real state of Australian opinion on this all-important question. To put the matter briefly, that opinion appears to divide only as to the amount of the preference to be given. Not as to whether a preference shall be given at all, for the government of the commonwealth is pledged by the Premier, Sir Edmund Barton, to a tariff preference in favor of British goods; and the only objection the Australian Opposition—usually a pretty vindictive and obstructive one so far as its dealings with the government are concerned—has to make to the attitude of the government is that the preference should be a big one and nothing asked in return. Surely a most convincing evidence of the unanimity of opinion under the Southern Cross as to the excellency and patriotism of Mr. Chamberlain's great idea. No wonder the Associated Press ignored it. It makes most unpleasant reading for Americans and "little Englanders."

IMMIGRATION.

A curious answer is being given to both those who feared, and those who triumphed at, the idea that the unprecedentedly large immigration from the United States into the wheat lands of Northwestern Canada threatened the denationalization of at least a large section of the Dominion. The homestead records at Winnipeg for the present season contain, amongst much other valuable and interesting information, the gratifying news that large numbers of English and Canadians are returning to British domains from the American farming lands, where high values destroy so much profit in wheat-raising. This news, though perhaps not altogether unexpected by the observant few, is none the less highly satisfactory. It tells us with no uncertain voice that, given satisfactory conditions, the British-Canadian prefers the Dominion of Canada to all the chances of wealth—in the main grossly exaggerated by popular report—which the republic to the south of us can give him. It also forces upon us the wholesome and instructive, if somewhat unpleasant, reflection that all these good people and desirable citizens did not leave Canada because they wanted to, but because the industrial, commercial and other conditions prevailing in the Dominion at that date left them no other choice than to try their fortune further afield in a country whose institutions seem, after all, to have been little to their satisfaction. This large emigration of the best brain, bone and muscle of Canada into the United States has for some years past given rise to serious apprehension among leading men throughout the Dominion. Many theoretical causes for the exodus were discussed, and there was a distinct tendency to lay the blame—most unjustly—upon the shoulders of the Dominion itself. The tide has now turned and for the very evident reason that the Dominion's value in an economic sense has become realized. Only those who lived in the Northwest during the late eighties and early and middle nineties, can accurately guage the causes which forced so many loyal Canadians to pull up stakes and start life anew under the Stars and Stripes. Before the Canadian Northwest was—to use a cant phrase—discovered, the struggles of the early pioneers were often as pitiful as they were ineffectual. It must be remembered that the Northwest of that day was an agricultural country in one sense of the word only, namely, that it grew wheat. With very few exceptions, no other product of the soil was cultivated to any appreciable extent, and it was no unusual thing to see imported American potatoes sold in the open market at Winnipeg at three dollars a bushel. The farmer—or wheat speculator, as he should rather be called—put all his eggs into one basket; and, when anything went wrong with that basket, when the grain crop was frozen or the price was away below what it cost to raise and market the wheat, why, then there was trouble. Moreover, the borrowing facilities were fatally easy, and the rates of interest usurious beyond the verge of highway robbery. Many men paid as high as forty-eight per cent. per annum interest on borrowed money, and kept themselves for years in the direst poverty paying that interest, without ever being able to reduce the principal. It took the Western farmer years to learn that the rich, black soil of his land was good for raising many other things besides No. 1 Hard, and that the bitter cold of the winters did not by any means imply that sheep, cattle and other livestock could not, with ordinary care, be raised at a profit. A few realized this, and they did well even in the "bad years," and today are rich men. But the greater part of the farming community struggled on till it had nothing left to struggle with or for, till the last cent had been raised on mortgage off houses, lands, stock, goods and chattels—the poor wretches even mortgaged the grain crops before they were in the ground, and the calves and foals which were yet unborn—and then, leaving the scene where so many years of toil and hardship had been wasted, they went away in the clothes they stood in to seek better fortune elsewhere. It is not fair to call all these men shiftless. Pioneer life in any new land is hard and full of trials; but pioneer life in a country where your whole year's living-money lay at the mercy or a two-hours frost some August night was a fierce proposition indeed. The wonder is not that so many left the country, but that any remained. However, many did remain, and fought it out, learning by bitter experience the way to win the wealth from the land, and now they reap their reward in finding themselves rich and respected citizens of the world's greatest granary. And the exiles are coming back to the country whose "good times" have come at last, secure in the knowledge that, whatever trials their native land may in the future be called upon to endure, she has at least taken her true position among the nations, not as a garden and grazing ground to be annexed at his pleasure by the greedy southerner, but as a rich, important and integral part of the great British Empire, and well able, like that Empire as a whole, to keep her own and hold her own.

SURMISES.

Speculation is always agreeable to the intelligent mind. But the man who speculates upon the inner workings of the Liberal party trespasses upon ground which is not so much forbidden as uninviting. To follow out the ramifications of Liberal intrigue requires a Liberal education, though not in the sense in which a liberal education is an ornament and an advantage. For some reason or another the result of the Victoria Liberal convention is supposed to be a triumph for the Ottawa sycophants in the party. We do not know why it should be so interpreted, but it is so as a matter of fact. Certainly the campaign document submitted by the candidates is the mushiest declaration of platitudinous lack of definite principle ever placed before an intelligent electorate. There is not one word in it about the re-enactment of an act embodying the principles of the Natal Act. The continuous policy of the province for years is ignored. Why? Because any declaration of policy in this regard suitable to the necessities of British Columbia would be objectionable to the Laurier government which has time and again disallowed this legislation, and will disallow it once more as soon as it is certain there is to be no general election in the immediate future. The Times newspaper, if our memory does not deceive us, has declared against the policy of re-enactment. The Liberal candidates in Victoria are entirely silent in regard to it. Is it not a fair inference that the Liberal party, if returned to power, proposes to abandon the struggle for the right of the province to pass legislation of that character, and to acquiesce in placing Canada on a different footing from every other self-governing colony exposed to the same dangers to which British Columbia is exposed. No other inference is possible. What casuistical viva voce declarations to the electors can overcome the fact that in a written declaration of principles visible not merely to the electors of Victoria but to the party "bosses" in Ottawa the matter is overlooked. Here is a plainly contemplated treachery to the electors of British Columbia and to the provincial rights of these electors, in the interests of the Ottawa government. There is not the slightest doubt about it. We have insisted from the beginning that it would be so, and so it most obviously is. It is no argument to reply that the policy of the Laurier government on the matter at issue is satisfactory. How can the policy of a government be satisfactory when it denies and defeats the jurisdiction of the province, and does so on grounds of general policy, and not because the legislation of the province is ultra vires. No. The Liberal party must make a plain declaration on this subject. Does it intend, if returned to power, to re-enact the disallowed legislation, until it is shown by a court of competent jurisdiction, that the right to legislate does not rest with the province? If it does not so intend, then it must declare that the unanimous action of the province has been wrong and give its reasons for so declaring. Upon this question the people will demand an answer equally decisive as that which they have already received from the Conservative party. The attempt to evade the issue and shuffle out of the responsibility by silence will never be accepted by the electors of British Columbia, for the question of Oriental immigration is one in which they are deeply concerned, and which they will not submit to the shuffling of time-serving politicians.

THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

In having had Mr. A. S. Goodeve sworn in as Provincial Secretary Premier McBride has certainly added to the strength of the personnel of his government. Mr. Goodeve is an exceptionally able and an exceptionally eloquent man. In the building up of Rossland he has played no unimportant part since the day in which he first set foot in it. He threw himself into the affairs of the city with the same energy and spirit by means of which he had made a success of his own business, and Rossland owes much to him. He has not always been as popular as he has been public spirited, but he has always commanded universal respect, and now stands high in the estimation of his fellow citizens. The province is greatly to be congratulated on the entrance of Mr. A. S. Goodeve into the wider sphere of provincial politics. He is a man of proved administrative ability and of public spirit. The Conservative party is also to be congratulated on having been the instrument of bringing him out. He is a staunch Liberal-Conservative of the type that reposes the fullest confidence in the people and believes the principles of his party to be capable of providing the best form of popular government. Mr. Goodeve is not a man who has at any time pushed himself to the front politically. On the contrary he has worked hard and given his best at any time and in any circumstances where the Liberal-Conservative party made a call on him. His force of character and genuine ability have, however, inevitably brought him to the front and have made him the unquestioned choice of the party in Rossland [illegible] to represent the gold mining city, and an able and successful Minister of the Crown.

Probably the most unlikely thing that would occur to J. Pierpont Morgan is that his own countrymen should accuse him of building up Canadian trade at the expense of the United States. Yet that is practically what has happened, according to New York reports, which state that the western shippers are blaming the International Mercantile Marine Company, or the Morgan shipping trust as it is better known, with diverting trade from New York to Canadian ports by refusing to carry grain from New York to Liverpool for less than three cents per bushel. The shipping trust officials repudiate any share of the responsibility and place the blame on the railroads. A cheerful row is on in consequence. But there is something deliciously gratifying in the idea of J. Pierpont Morgan as an ally of Canada. Truly, our merits are being highly recognized.

"In the struggle for the spoils all personal differences are lost sight of." Vide the Times, September 16th. How well this expresses the Liberal mind, although the quotation was used in reference to the Conservatives. Verily "in the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." When one thinks for a moment of the "spoils" that have been secured by the faithful Grit, even in British Columbia, since Laurier came into power, one can understand that the ever present idea in the mind of the average Grit is how he is going to obtain a place at the "spoils" crib, and satisfy his hunger. The majority of persons are apt to attribute to others the same principles and desires that actuate themselves, and it can be easily understood that the first reason that would occur to a Grit writer is that the other fellow is actuated by the same motive and is after the same thing that he himself covetously longs for.

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